

The Lacombe Guardian

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Summary of Late War News

The censorship is so strict that only a small amount of war news reaches the outside world. Not a word of news has come through for several days past concerning British military or naval activities.

The London Daily Express says: "There is little doubt that a great battle is now occurring in Belgium between the Germans and the Belgian and French allies. Our correspondent, in a dispatch, indicates that the Germans are advancing on the historic battleground of Waterloo, and that events of the greatest importance are in progress."

Japan has issued an ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of all armed forces in Chinese territory or waters and the surrender of Kiao Chow to Japan.

Lord Kitchener, in reply to a query, expressed the opinion that war would last eighteen months.

The Serbians are reported to have defeated the Austrians in a battle west of Belgrade, inflicting a loss of 15,000 men. The Austrians are said to be fleeing in great disorder to cross the rivers Save and Drava, lately pursued by the Serbians.

NO DECISIVE NAVAL BATTLE WILL OCCUR FOR SOME TIME TO COME

London, Aug. 7.—The Times today says: "The public must not expect a decisive naval action immediately since in all likelihood Admiral Von Tripitz may decide the time has not yet arrived for the German fleet to challenge to a trial of strength."

"Unless the teachers of modern naval strategy are mistaken, it should be the object of Germany to begin by a succession of attempts to reduce the British preponderance in material strength."

"What we have been led to expect under such conditions is a kind of preliminary warfare between torpedo craft and similar auxiliaries on both sides."

"On the other hand, it is equally possible that two causes—the pressure of public opinion in Germany and the natural desire of any young navy to prove itself—may have their effect when they begin to feel the effect of maritime strangulation."

"The German people will surely want some use to be made of their ships. These causes may lead to an earlier appearance of the German fleet in the North Sea than has been predicted by the strategical experts."

"Should the German fleet, however, refuse action for a time,

this does not preclude engagements of separate squadrons, single ships and flotillas apart from the main fleet. They, however, are most unlikely to have any decisive effect on the progress of the war."

INDIAN KINGDOM OFFERS SOLDIERS TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

London, August 7.—The war office announces that the Maharajah of Nepal has offered the entire military resources of his independent kingdom to the British government. Other independent kingdoms are making same offers.

The Maharajah of Nepal is major-general in the British army by virtue of an honorary commission. His regular army numbers 30,000 men with an auxiliary force of 250 guns. The majority of his troops are of the Gurkha tribe, the most famous soldiers in India.

THE NAVAL RACE

Britain and Germany have been preparing to fight each other for ten years. The following figures reflect the trend of their plans:

In 1904 England had 202,400 tons of warships in the Mediterranean and none in the North Sea.

In 1907 England had 135,000 tons of warships in the Mediterranean and 106,000 tons in the North Sea.

In 1909 England had 123,000 tons of warships in the Mediterranean and 427,000 tons in the North Sea.

In 1912 England had 126,000 tons of warships in the Mediterranean and 481,000 tons in the North Sea.

At last accounts England had 50,000 tons of warships in the Mediterranean and 500,000 tons in the North Sea.

There has been a steady increase of the navy in Germany. In 1900 the tonnage of warships and large cruisers over 5,000 tons was 152,000; in 1911 it was 823,000. The number of heavy guns in 1900 was 52; in 1911, it was 340. The horse-power of engines in 1900 was 160,000; in 1911 it was 1,051,000. The naval crews in 1900 numbered 28,326; in 1911, 57,353; and in 1913 the German naval personnel consisted of 3,394 officers and 69,492 men. Between 1900 and 1911 the tonnage of the British fleet increased from 215,000 to 1,716,000; of the German fleet from 152,000 to 229,000.

In ten years British naval expenditure has increased from \$172,500,000 to \$222,500,000; in Germany the expenditure has jumped from \$47,500,000 to \$110,000,000; in America the increase is from \$80,000,000 to \$132,500,000. Out of these total sums Great Britain spends one-third, America one-fifth, and Germany one-half on new construction.

Lord Kitchener War Minister

For the first time in modern history a soldier, in the person of Lord Kitchener, enters the British Cabinet as Minister of War. This step strongly reflects the weight and gravity of the times. Lord Kitchener, who is 64 years of age, and who has given great and signal service to the British Empire in Egypt, India and South Africa, now becomes one of the directing minds of what promises to be the greatest war of the past hundred years.

It is doubtful if Britain possesses today a more efficient soldier than Lord Kitchener, though there are better loved. All through the years efficiency seems to have been a consuming passion with this wonderful man. Endless are the stories told of his intolerance with incompetence and with all forms of slackness. To someone pleading for an officer under a cloud and urging that he was "a good fellow," Kitchener is reported to have retorted, "Good fellows make damned poor soldiers."

Unmarried, taciturn, indulging in little if at all in what is usually termed recreation, Kitchener appears to have something of the mysterious and even of the mystic about him. There are stories of his mixing with, quieting and quelling excited fanatical Orientals where others apparently of equal skill would assuredly have been murdered.

A tall, gaunt man, piercing blue eyes are said to be his chief distinguishing feature. He looks through men and recognizes their capacity at a glance. He has been called the man with the iron brain and also a silent, ruthless volcano. A terrific worker himself, he has invariably set a high standard for his subordinates, something which has not increased his popularity with them or their families. It has been said of him that he thinks nothing of a man who cannot work night and day for a few years. Informed once that an officer had been sunstruck, Kitchener exclaimed: "What the devil does he mean by that?"

Such are a few of the personal characteristics of the man whose brain will largely direct the British land movements in the great war of the nations. Horatio Herbert Kitchener is one of the many great British soldiers and sailors born in the Emerald Isle. He saw the light first at Ballylongford, County Kerry, on June 24, 1850. His father was a lieutenant in the British army, and an Irishman, and it is from this side

of his house that Kitchener inherits his latent dash and fire. From his mother, an English woman, a member of the family of a Suffolk clergyman, Kitchener no doubt inherits his coolness and persistence.

Kitchener's father was not a wealthy man. By retiring to France and living frugally on his half pay, he was able to give his three sons a military education. However, he was not in a position to make his second son, the object of the present sketch, a large allowance when, in 1871, he became a subaltern in the Royal Engineers. Faced thus with the pressing problem of earning a living, young Lieutenant Kitchener took the heroic step of exiling himself to Syria in the employ of the committee of the Palestine exploration fund.

By taking this step the young soldier risked his chances of promotion, and he remained, as a matter of fact, a humble subaltern for twelve years. His sojourn in the east was full of roving adventure, but it was at the same time a valuable apprenticeship, for in Syria and Cyprus he did a great deal of surveying, map-drawing and similar work.

It is as Sirdar of the Egyptian army and as Kitchener of Khartoum that the great British soldier is best known. The knowledge of Arabic gained in the east during his surveying days led him, in 1882, to join the Egyptian army, and from this time on his career began to shape itself with growing distinctiveness. He received first a command in a cavalry regiment, and in 1884 was on the staff of the British expeditionary force sent up the Nile to try and rescue General Gordon.

There are stories extant of his having disguised himself as an Arabian merchant in order to find out the plans and strategy of the Mahdi's hosts. It is said that he carried with him on these perilous adventures a small bottle of cyanide of potassium to escape torture if detected. Certain it is that the young soldier distinguished himself during the expedition. He was mentioned in despatches and promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Kitchener remained in Egypt and his promotion was rapid. In 1888 he became commandant at Suakin and governor-general of the Red Sea littoral. The same year, in an engagement near Handoub, he was seriously wounded in the face. He continued to see service in the Sudan and successfully commanded a brigade at Gemal and Toski.

Then began, perhaps, the most spectacular period of Kitchener's career. From 1888 to 1892 he

served as adjutant-general of the Egyptian army, and in the latter year succeeded Sir Francis Grenfell, afterwards Lord Grenfell, as Sirdar. For years prior to this Kitchener had been assisting in the work of reorganizing the Egyptian army in preparation for wresting the Sudan from the power of the Mahdi. He now moves slowly on to his achievement at Omdurman. In 1896 he commanded the expedition to Dongola, and for his defeat of the Dervishes there received the rank of major-general and other honors.

Two years later in 1898, came the battle of Omdurman, the final overthrow of the Mahdi's power. This striking crown to Kitchener's organizing genius has been described by one writer as follows:

"Wolsley had planned to get up the Nile in Canadian boats, and other generals had fallen back on camel transportation. Kitchener built a railroad as he went, more than 700 miles of it, and at Omdurman drew on the Khalifa's army of 50,000 men to a hopeless assault. Eleven thousand fanatics fell on the field, 16,000 were wounded and 4,000 were taken prisoner. It was the ripe result of several years of planning and waiting."

For these services the Sirdar was raised to a peerage as Baron Kitchener, receiving also the thanks of the British parliament and a gift of £30,000. After the battle of Omdurman, Kitchener discovered that Major Marchand, with a French force, was at Fashoda on the White Nile. In the handling of the delicate situation thus created the Sirdar showed diplomatic ability almost as great as his military genius.

In the autumn of 1899 the Boer war broke out. Regarding Kitchener's services in the struggle the writer quoted above says:

"The strategy that turned the tide in favor of the British was the inspiration of the aged Roberts, but Kitchener, with his squares of operation, his concentration, his parallel and converging columns, his patrolling of 3,000 miles of railway, his gathering up of horses, his seizure of supplies until nothing was left for a commando to live on, his hard blows and his firmness and genius for negotiation, was the man who finished the war."

For his services as chief of staff in the Boer war, Kitchener was raised to the rank of viscount and received the thanks of parliament and a gift of £50,000.

In 1902 Kitchener was appointed commander-in-chief in India. Here, as in Egypt, he performed

a great work in army reorganization. It has been said of him in India he solved the hitherto unsolvable problem of reconciling increased efficiency with decreased expenditure. In 1909 he was promoted to the rank of field marshal and succeeded the Duke of Connaught as commander-in-chief and high commissioner in the Mediterranean. After inspecting the forces of Australia and New Zealand, and advising upon plans of defence there, he returned to Great Britain, where he has since been a member of the committee of imperial defence.

Upon the return of Lord Kitchener to England in 1910, the London Times said:

"Lord Kitchener lands in England today after an exile which has lasted, almost without intermission, for over 36 years. His seven years in India, and his subsequent travels in the far east and in Australia, are but episodes in a lifetime spent mainly in hard service for the empire in distant lands. In all that long period of continuous toil he has scorned to take a real holiday, but has gladly passed from one great task to another."

"He fashioned an army in Egypt, and used it to break a barbarous tyranny and to win back huge provinces to civilization. He took over the direction of the most momentous war the empire has waged in modern times, and brought it to an honorable termination. He patiently moulded the army of India afresh and has made it the most powerful fighting machine the empire now possesses on land."

In 1911 he returned to Egypt as British agent, consul-general and minister plenipotentiary. This post he held when appointed war minister.

Russian frontier patrols have penetrated ten miles into Germany.

The president of the United States has proffered his service as a peace-maker.

Trawlers returning from the North Sea bring word that no hostile warships were to be seen.

The capture of a number of steamers by the British is reported, and the British cruiser Amphion has sunk the Hamburg-American Line steamer Kronprinz Louise, recently converted into a mine layer.

Germany, in pushing its advance through Belgium, has met with strong opposition around Liege, where the Belgian forces, according to advices reaching British newspapers, have repulsed the German army at the Mense, under General Von Emmich. The Germans are reported to have lost several thousand killed and wounded.

This Calculation Has Been Made
Sir William Lever—He Likes It

Under the new scheme of taxation introduced by David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, in the budget for 1915-16, a man having income from a capital of five million dollars will have to pay one-third his income in taxes.

In the first place he has to pay cents on every five dollars in income tax; then he has to pay a similar amount in super-tax, and when he has to pay on every five or when he has to pay for death and estate duties. The total is figured just one-third of the income.

- This calculation has been made

"I like it," he said. "In my view the ideal system of taxation, both local and imperial is through the income tax, the super-tax, death duties, land tax, site value tax, taxation upon luxuries, such as alcohol, tobacco, etc. Everything else free."

While Lloyd-George has followed his predecessors in his system of taxation, except that he has increased the rate of income and super-

[illegible]

In spite of these increases, Sir George Paish, editor of the *Statist*, says the burden of taxation is much less than it has been in modern history. In 1880, when the expenditure of £100,000,000 it was raised out of £100,000,000, or one billion dollars. Now the national income reaches enormous total of \$12,000,000,000 it can easily stand the increased penditure. Sir George argues England can bear still greater increases in her budget.

There are good grounds," he says "for believing that the income of this country will be double in another thirty years. We doubt whether it will be doubled in the next ten years."

Who is an American?
There hasn't been a president as Lincoln whose speeches on great occasions can take rank with Wilson's. That over the bodies of sailors killed at Vera Cruz was a striking utterance.

"Notice that these men were of blood," he said. "I mean, of our A-

that stock, which was drawn from any other stock, is drawn from any one language in words, but free man everywhere. That great compounded nature consists of all the sturdy elements of all the best elements of the world. With a profound interest at the turn of the names, for the names the marks of the several nations stocks from which these men were descended, whether they were English or Frenchmen or Hebrews or any other. They were Americans, every one of them, and were no different in nature from the rest of the world from which they came.

The idea needs to be emphasized that Canadians quite as much as for the neighbors for the people of the nation. The name of the Canadian people is the name of the Canadian people.

Vegetarian Dogs

There is a Brussels terrier loves asparagus, dislikes strawberries, and is always very angry does not have his two or three a full of black coffee after lunch is fond of native French beans

Another puppy is exceedingly fond of bananas, but the record-holder is a bulldog whose diet includes apples, oranges, bananas, grapes

"At the sight of an orange peeled," says this dog's mistress, "his mouth waters to such an extent it is almost pathetic (besides, it is extremely bad for the carpet!)"

The late Duke of Argyll established one permanency in Canada—a "Society," whose membership consisted of men of literature, science, and art. When he started this body, a stout, who has since become F.R.S.E.,

anything for literature except to satisfy a satirist with a subject." The society was not realized. Of late, however, by the able guidance of the hon. secretary, this royal society has revived with vigor, now contemplating full plans for promoting its avowed purpose.

WIRELESS ON LINER'S LIFEBOAT.
This drawing shows one of the new motor lifeboats that have been built for the new liner, the Aquitania. The boat is 80 feet long by 9 feet 4 inches in width and its primary function will be to tow the ordinary lifeboats. It is fitted with wireless apparatus with a range of 100 to 150 miles so as to keep in touch with steamers in cases of emergency. It will be carried on the boat deck.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

The "emergency" has really occurred, and whatever else it may or may not have shown it has forced the Borden government to admit that the proposal to construct squadrons of cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines for the defense of the Canadian coast was based upon a correct conception of what would be Canada's foremost need and duty in the circumstances.

Within twenty-four hours of the declaration of war special editions of daily newspapers were published containing a despatch from Ottawa stating that the wireless station at Glace Bay was being shelled by a German cruiser. Fortunately the report proved to be unfounded, but that there was a grave possibility of that and every other unfounded town on either coast being bombarded was apparent enough to give credibility to the story and to rouse the Ministers to a state of abnormal activity to find out whether the possible was actual. The same day the government announced that in a moment of belated prudence they had bought a couple of vessels of one of the types named which happened to be at Seattle and had brought these to Victoria for the defense of the Pacific coast.

After this there can hardly be any further difference of opinion as to where Canada should begin the task of assisting in the naval defense of the Empire. The point is conceded by the government, and it is to be assumed that having conceded the correctness of the policy in this uncompromising fashion the Ministers will proceed to carry it into effect.

It is to be noted that no number of dreadnaughts in the North Sea can relieve Canadian sea ports of the liability of raids from hostile cruisers which are built, maintained, and stationed for precisely such work. Had Canada loaned Britain the cost of three dozen of the most powerful ships afloat with which to strengthen her battle line in the North Sea there would have yet remained the imperative necessity of protecting the lives and property of our own seaboard people, and particularly of keeping open our end of the "sea lane" along which Britain's food supply must travel from the "bread basket of the Empire."

The "emergency" has fully vindicated the Liberal naval policy.

CANADIAN GERMANS NOT HOSTILE

The Alberta Herald, a German paper published in Edmonton, makes an appeal to Canadians and their press to have a little more regard for native-born Germans, now British subjects, in this country.

It makes the positive assurance that no uprisings or demonstrations on the part of Germans is contemplated in this country. It says:

"We, German citizens of Can-

ada, can quite naturally take no active part on behalf of Germany. As true citizens of this country we contemplate no uprising and no demonstrations. However, we think we can expect, in the name of Christianity and right, a little more consideration by the daily press for the feelings of the numerous 'foreign-born' in Western Canada. The whole noisy patriotism which has been carried on here, long before the part to be played by the Motherland was even known in London itself, does the nation no good."

It goes on to take exception to a statement made that all Germans in Canada should take up arms for Britain.

"What would the maker of such a statement say," it adds, "of an Englishman resident in Germany who of his own free will took arms against the mother country? Does he perhaps think that patriotism is constant in none but Britishers?"

"Who, then, has brought the west to its present state of prosperity? Certainly not the English janitor, restaurateur, or speculator, but rather the hairy fists of the old-despised foreigner. You should therefore rejoice. You should be content with this work and the taxes which we pay. A little consideration for the love we bear our people, a little understanding of our isolated position in the present crisis, a little respect for our in-born patriotism, which no true man can tear from himself, we can surely request. It is all we desire. We do not resent the English-Canadian feelings; he can be to war, and in God's name."

BUSINESS IN CANADA AFFECTED BY WAR

New York, Aug. 7.—Despatches to Dun's Review from branch offices of R. G. Dun & Company, in leading trade centres of the Dominion of Canada indicate that the excitement incident to the declaration of war by Great Britain has occupied the public mind to the exclusion of business.

Montreal reports that development has been checked by the war, and it is impossible to foresee at present how trade will be affected. Exports have entirely ceased, but this is thought to be only temporary, and a renewal of shipments to Great Britain is looked for in the near future. The banks are in good shape and prepared to extend reasonable support to their customers.

Business at Toronto was exceedingly quiet owing to the excitement caused by the war, and its effect on the money market. The future, however, is regarded with confidence, and a revival in activity is looked for shortly.

The feeling is conservative at Hamilton, and trade is more or less quiet, but the markets are well supplied and the effect of the war has been very slight.

All mercantile lines in the far west and northwest are inclined to quietness, although the grain trade is about the only industry feeling the disturbance of the war to any extent.

Winnipeg reports that only the grain trade seems to be affected by the troubles in Europe, and the volume of business in most

departments is not much below that of a year ago.

An optimistic feeling prevails at Regina, where several new industries have been recently started.

Edmonton reports conditions very favorable, as owing to the excellent crop conditions commodities are beginning to move more freely. No improvement has appeared at Calgary, the war scare having an unsettling effect, and business in almost all lines in moderate volume.

Gross earnings of Canadian railroads reporting to date for July show a decrease of 12.2 per cent, as compared with the earnings of the same roads for the corresponding period a year ago.

Commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada this week numbered 57, as against 42 last week, and 31 the same week last year.

PORT DOVER FARMER COMMITS SUICIDE

Port Dover, Ont., July 25.—John McArthur, aged 63, a well-to-do farmer living about three miles from Port Dover, committed suicide in a most determined manner Wednesday, almost severing his head from his body with a razor.

The deceased retired to a shed adjoining the house, shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning, and was not thereafter seen alive. When found he had a razor clutched tightly in his hand, and his neck was cut literally from ear to ear, severing all the arteries and the windpipe and almost reaching the vertebrae.

Coroner Dr. Cook, of Port Dover, who was immediately summoned, said he never before saw or heard of such a self-inflicted cut. After investigating all the circumstances he regarded an inquest as unnecessary.

The deceased man had been illing for several months, and at



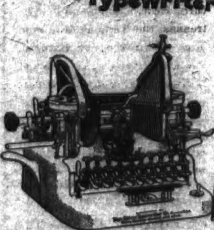
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some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of those big, juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

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times suffered from severe drought. He had been in a poor condition for the past few weeks, so much so that he had to be almost constantly watched, and seemed to worry greatly over trifles.

He leaves a wife and five daughters, four of whom are married, and two grand-children.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—

Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter, except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—

Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT, Inspector of Legal Offices.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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FORCED TO GRASP THE SWORD AFTER LONG YEARS OF PEACE

Vietina, July 31.—A manifesto issued by the Emperor, after stating that it had been his fervent wish to dedicate his declining years to preserving the empire from the burdens and sacrifices of war, says:

"Providence has decreed otherwise. The intrigues of a malevolent opponent, compel me in defence of the honor of my monarchy and for the protection of its dignity and the security of its possessions to grasp the sword after long years of peace."

The manifesto refers to the ingratitude of Serbia for the support the Emperor's ancestors afforded to Serbian independence, how Serbia for years has pursued a path of open hostility to Austria-Hungary, how Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which injured no Serbian rights, called forth in Serbia expressions of the bitterest hatred. "My government," continues the Emperor, "then employed the handsomest privileges of the stronger and with extreme consideration and leniency only requested Serbia to reduce her army to a peace footing and promise to tread the paths of peace and friendship."

Then recalling that it was Austria, for instance, two years ago enabled Serbia to reap the fruits of the struggle against Turkey the Emperor says:

"The hope that Serbia would keep its word has not been fulfilled, the flame of its hatred for myself and my house has blazed always higher. The design to tear from us by force inseparable portions of Austria-Hungary has been manifested with ever-increasing determination."

The manifesto then dwells on the "criminal propaganda" which has extended over the frontier, aiming at the destruction of the foundations of order and loyalty in the southeastern part of the monarchy and the leading astray of growing youth and inciting it to deeds of madness and high treason.

"A series of murderous attacks in an organized and well-carried-out conspiracy, whose fruitful success wounded me and my loyal people to the heart, forms the visible and bloody track of those secret machinations which were operated direct in Serbia."

Declaring that a step must be put to these intolerable provocations, the honor and dignity of the monarchy, its peace and its political, military and economic developments guarded from continuous shocks, he said:

"In vain did my government make a last attempt to induce Serbia to desist from its course for the just and moderate demands of my government and refused to conform to the obligations forming the natural foundations of peace in the life of peoples and states. I must, therefore, proceed by force of arms to secure those indispensable pledges which alone can insure tranquility to new states within and lasting peace without."

"In this solemn hour I am fully conscious of the whole significance of my resolve and my responsibility before the Almighty. I have examined and weighed everything with clear conscience I set out on a path that duty points. I trust in my people, who throughout every storm have always rallied in united loyalty around my throne and have always been prepared for the severest sacrifices for the honor, greatness and might of the fatherland."

"I trust in Austria-Hungary's brave and devoted forces and in the Almighty to give victory to my arms."

TO BE NO KINGS IN THIRTY YEARS, PREDICTS RULER

Rome, July 25.—The king and queen are on their way to the health of the Crown Prince Umberto, 10 years old, who returned a short time ago from a sea cruise in poor condition. The queen fears that his heart has become weak, since he was agitated at the sight of blood at a bull fight at Palmas, Island of Majorca, a few weeks ago. The boy fainted at the time, and returned to the warship Eug-

lia, where he is getting his first experience in seamanship, in a hysterical condition. It was afterward decided that he would never make a sailor, as he was senile constantly during the voyage.

The assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess at Monberg at Sarajevo, created an impression of instability in the Italian royal family. Queen Elena tried in vain to persuade King Victor Emmanuel to join her and their children at San Rossore. The king regards it as his duty to remain in Rome and says that as a member of the House of Savoy he should never exhibit any fear. Moreover, the king is a fatalist.

He said, in conversation with the Portuguese envoy some time ago, that in about 30 years there will be no more kings in Europe. He expressed the hope that when his turn comes to give up the throne he will be allowed to stay in Italy, instead of being exiled.

The Socialists are actively obstructing the progress of the bill now before the chamber of deputies which sanctions new taxes, and are lamenting further strikes. The government has arrested hundreds of anarchists and Republicans. The arrests were delayed with the object of holding the trials after the chamber had adjourned. The Socialists resorted to obstruction in order to foil the plans of the ministry, and further labor troubles of a political character seem to be inevitable in the near future.

BLOOD STAINS LEAD MEN TO WOMAN'S BODY

Tamworth, Ont., July 31.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Miss Blanche York, 30-year-old dressmaker, who disappeared from her home here, on the night of July 8, and for whose search was made an exhaustive search was made was cleared up on Tuesday evening, when the body of the woman was discovered in the cellar of the home of Dr. C. K. Robinson, the physician who, it was learned, was the last to see her alive. The remains were covered with rags and a few inches of dirt.

The discovery was made through the seizure of furniture supplied to the doctor on credit by Taylor & Co. and W. B. Richardson. Accompanied by the bailiff they went to the Robinson residence and at once Mr. Taylor missed a new mattress which he had sold to Dr. Robinson. An examination of the bed in an upstairs room revealed blood stains, and the brothers of Miss York and two doctors were summoned. The furnace was examined and in it was a piece of the missing mattress soaked in blood. In another part of the cellar was more mattress, covered with blood stains and a further search revealed the body of the girl.

Dr. Robinson left Tamworth on July 15, and since then all attempts to locate him failed. Before he left he declared that Miss York visited him on the night of her disappearance and that he prescribed for her a medicine containing strychnine, and also that he had missed a bottle containing "a tincture of bichloride of mercury."

On the discovery of the remains a constable and two other men with loaded rifles were placed on guard to await the coming of the coroner.

EARTH TREMORS VIOLENTLY FELT IN NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax, N. S., July 31.—Earth tremors, which violently shook the buildings and alarmed the inhabitants that in one place they fled from their houses fearing immediate collapse, were felt last week on the southwestern shore of Nova Scotia, from Mahone Bay to Shelbourne.

The disturbances occurred a few minutes before noon, and were in most places felt in two distinct shocks.

The earthquake came from an easterly direction and spent their force near Shelbourne, where only one shock was felt. Mahone Bay, Mader's Cove, the Narrows, all reported shocks severe enough to rattle the dishes.

At Bridgewater the shock was very severe, but no damage was reported. The distance between Mahone Bay and Shelbourne is about 100 miles. At Sable River

which is half way between the two places, the shock was so severe that pictures were disarranged on the walls and houses shook so violently that people rushed into the open in terror, fearing their buildings would collapse. It was in this vicinity, a radius of 20 miles, that the seismic disturbances were greatest.

At Liverpool, which is the most important station east of Sable river, on the Halifax Southwestern Railway, there were two distinct shocks, one of twelve seconds and another following immediately of six seconds duration. All buildings in this town were more or less shaken, but no damage was reported.

BLACK HAND PLOT NIPPED IN BID BY THE POLICE

North Bay, Ont., July 25.—A blackhand enterprise has been nipped in the bud by the vigilance of the provincial police, and the chief conspirator is locked up in Sudbury, awaiting trial, having been committed by Magistrate Brodie.

For the past few months well-to-do Italian citizens in the district of Nipissing have been receiving letters, couched in blackhand language, demanding money and threatening violent death if the requests were not satisfied. An Italian merchant in Sudbury was one of the victims picked and received an ultimatum that unless he came to North Bay and deposited \$500 under a rock in the vicinity of Trout Lake, he would meet death.

Provincial Police Inspector Scott planned a trap for the blackhanders and started out with a decoy letter, enclosing a marked \$10 bill. At the North Bay post office letters to foreigners are placed in an open box in the lobby and sorted out for foreigners themselves.

An Italian named Michael Angelo Silverstro was cleared up after he had taken out the decoy letter, and abstracted the \$10 bill. The name used in the blackhand correspondence was Giuseppe Pagello, and in Silverstro's pocket were found letters with this address. The prisoner confessed his guilt.

CAUGHT IN BRANCH OF TREE AFTER A FALL OF 150 FEET

Vancouver, July 25.—After leaving a note pinned to a stump at the summit of Prospect Point, Charles Caldwell leaped headlong over the embankment. When he had fallen a distance of 150 feet he caught in a clump of bushes about fifty feet above sea level. He was rescued an hour later by the police.

This is the note he left: "I have found my Paradise, just as the sun went down. It don't matter why I fall, I am going."

After writing this note he had an argument with C. Hornby, assistant lighthouse-keeper, the latter telling him to take his departure from the grounds. Hornby says that he walked directly over to the point, looked around and then hurled himself head first over the cliff. The lighthouse-keeper immediately notified the police of the unfortunate man's plight, with the result that Police Constables McNeil and Kirkman made a quick trip to the point in the patrol wagon.

They soon found that they could not reach the man from the shore, and secured a boat from the lighthouse-keeper. By dint of strenuous work they at length reached the spot where Caldwell was suspended, and lowered him to safety. He was then removed to the general hospital, suffering from a few bruises. Caldwell is a Canadian, 28 years of age, and a steamboat steward by trade.

SLAYING OF EDITORS IS SANCTIONED BY LAW

Notwithstanding the fact that she armed herself with a loaded revolver, went to the sanctum of her husband's enemy and in cold blood shot the unfortunate editor of the *Figaro* dead, without giving him even time to utter a remonstrance, Madame Caillaux has been acquitted by a Parisian jury on the charge of murder. Apart from the fact that it last-

ed nine days, every one of which was replete with dramatic intensity, womanly jealousy and political animosity and bitterness, the trial was unique, inasmuch as the jury, after having advanced by the defence was absolutely destitute of relevancy.

There was no attempt whatever to hear the fight for the liberty of the murdered on logio. To prevent the publication of certain letters she had killed Caillaux, though protesting she meant only to wound him. There were no mitigating modifications offered. A plea attempt was made to arouse a sentiment on the part of the French jury that would acquit this woman, and the attempt was as successful as anticipated.

It is true, of course, that the Caillaux case illustrated the unjustifiable lengths to which partisanship can carry French journalism. But no law prescribes that men going that length shall suffer the death penalty nor does it justify the injured person in assuming the threefold function of jury, judge and executioner. However, the ways of a French court of justice fortunately are not the ways of our courts, else would the world adopt regarding the uneasiness of the heads of kings, be made applicable to the hand that guides the pen.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

Germany, in pushing its advance through Belgium, has met with strong opposition around Liege, where the Belgian forces, according to advices reaching Belgian newspapers, have repulsed the German army, and the person in assuming the threefold function of jury, judge and executioner. However, the ways of a French court of justice fortunately are not the ways of our courts, else would the world adopt regarding the uneasiness of the heads of kings, be made applicable to the hand that guides the pen.

Field Marshall, Earl Kitchener has been appointed secretary of war in the British cabinet, and will have under his direction the military campaign against the Germans.

The French troops have joined the Belgians in opposing the progress of Germany through Belgium, and it is reported that possibly Great Britain may send reinforcements.

The president of the United States has declined his assistance as a peace-maker.

The German ambassador will leave England Thursday by dispatchboat. Both at St. Petersburg and Berlin the German and Russian ambassadors have been attacked by mobs.

The capture of a number of steamers by the British is reported, and the British cruiser *Albatross* and the German *Albatross* American Line steamer *Königin Louise*, recently converted into a mine layer.

Russian frontier patrols have penetrated ten miles into Germany.

Trawlers returning from the North Sea bring word that no hostile warships were to be seen.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

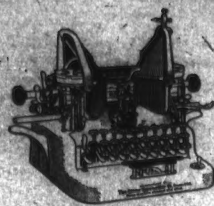
I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamulated, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

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Small cottage, lot with good sandy beach at Brownlow's Landing, Gull Lake, price \$625. Terms.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THREE GENERATIONS

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USED BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS FOR THREE GENERATIONS

A Chinese View of American Women

The interest of American women in China is a subject of great importance to the Chinese people. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of the Chinese people for many years. The Chinese people are very interested in the progress of American women, and they are very proud of the achievements of American women in China.

Minard's Liniment

Minard's Liniment is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a liniment which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a liniment which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

His Labor-Saving Device

His labor-saving device is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a device which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a device which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

Recognized as the leading specialist

Recognized as the leading specialist in the treatment of many ailments. It is a specialist who is very experienced, and he is very effective in the treatment of many ailments.

Strange Race of Ancient Britons

Strange race of ancient Britons. It is a race which is very ancient, and it is very strange. It is a race which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

Waste little time arguing with people who don't care.

Waste little time arguing with people who don't care. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are safe. But they are not safe unless they have a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. Baby's Own Tablets are a very effective remedy for many ailments, and they are very easy to use. They are a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

The Superior Subordinate

The superior subordinate is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

A Story About Rodin

A story about Rodin. It is a story which is very interesting, and it is very effective for many ailments. It is a story which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

Mr. Post Left \$200,000

Mr. Post left \$200,000. It is a very large sum of money, and it is very effective for many ailments. It is a sum of money which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

Chum Saved Himself

Chum saved himself. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

Waves and Their Uses

Waves and their uses. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

Why She Left

Why she left. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

The Servant Question

The servant question. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

It is Well

It is well. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

Conjugal

Conjugal. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

It never occurs to tools that merit and good fortune are closely united.

It never occurs to tools that merit and good fortune are closely united. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

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An always ready pill. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

She-if she uses this bread it makes the mother used to make.

She-if she uses this bread it makes the mother used to make. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

At any rate, I can truthfully say my business is never at a standstill.

At any rate, I can truthfully say my business is never at a standstill. It is a very effective remedy for many ailments. It is a remedy which is made from the finest ingredients, and it is very easy to use. It is a remedy which is very popular among the Chinese people, and it is very effective for many ailments.

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